

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS READY IF GERMAN FLEET EMERGES

by a successful counter-attack by the 55th Division, which took 750 prisoners in this area.

"Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment of our positions east and north of Arrmentieres, as far as the Ypres-Comines Canal. Fighting is reported to have commenced on the southern portion of this front.

"On the British front south of the Somme there was local fighting yesterday evening at certain points, without changing the situation."

The German attack opened yesterday, when large forces of men, covered by an intense artillery barrage, advanced on an eleven mile front west of Lille, capturing the towns of Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie, which lay four miles to the rear of the lines when the attack began. These positions were held by British and Portuguese divisions.

FRENCH BLOCK GERMAN BELOW SOMME

PARIS, April 10.—German troops last night delivered a heavy attack on the French lines near Hangard-en-Santerre, which was met by a French counter-attack, preventing the Germans from gaining any advantage, the War Office announces.

West of Castel and west of Noyon German efforts to advance failed. In the fighting around Hangard-en-Santerre the village changed hands repeatedly, but early this morning the French were in complete possession of the place and the cemetery near by.

The fighting west of Castel grew out of a German attempt to drive the French out of the woods there. The enemy met with no success in this and sustained heavy losses.

GERMAN INFANTRY ATTACK QUICKLY FOLLOWED GUN FIRE

Gen. von Quast Commands Forces That Are Now Trying to Turn the British Northern Flank.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 9 (Associated Press).—The Germans attacked violently the British and Portuguese positions from the La Bassée Canal to a point southward of Arrmentieres at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

They gained a footing east of La Platte and Pettion and at Givenchy. On our left flank we apparently are holding. Hot fighting is continuing. Gen. von Quast is in command of the German Army engaged in this attack. His drive followed a violent bombardment, opening at 4.05. It continued for an hour or two, then died down. A couple of hours later

U. S. AND FRENCH TROOPS UNDER FIRE BELOW VERDUN

Paris Reports Artillery Combats on Wide Front to the East of St. Mihiel and Northwest of Rheims.

PARIS, April 10.—"Great mutual artillery fighting" along a wide front held by French and American troops, from south of Verdun to east of St. Mihiel, was reported by the French War Office today.

"Along the left bank of the Meuse, in the Apremont Forest and in the region of Filirey, there was also mutual artillery fighting," the communiqué said.

"The Meuse flows northward through St. Mihiel and Verdun. It

AMERICAN ENGINEERS IN FORCE THAT SAVED AMIENS

Formed Part of Gen. Carey's Improvised Army and Held Back Rush of First Few Days.

LONDON, April 10.—But for the gallant defense put up by Gen. Carey's improvised army, in which American railway engineers played a prominent part, says the correspondent on the western front of the Daily Mail, the enemy might have pushed through to Amiens in the first few days of his great attack. The improvised forces held an important stretch of the front against furious German onslaughts.

"There was no doubt in anybody's mind that they would hold on grimly as long as breath remained in their bodies," says the correspondent. How the men were assembled before daylight, made up into companies and battalions by noon and ready to march shortly afterward is told by the correspondent, who adds:

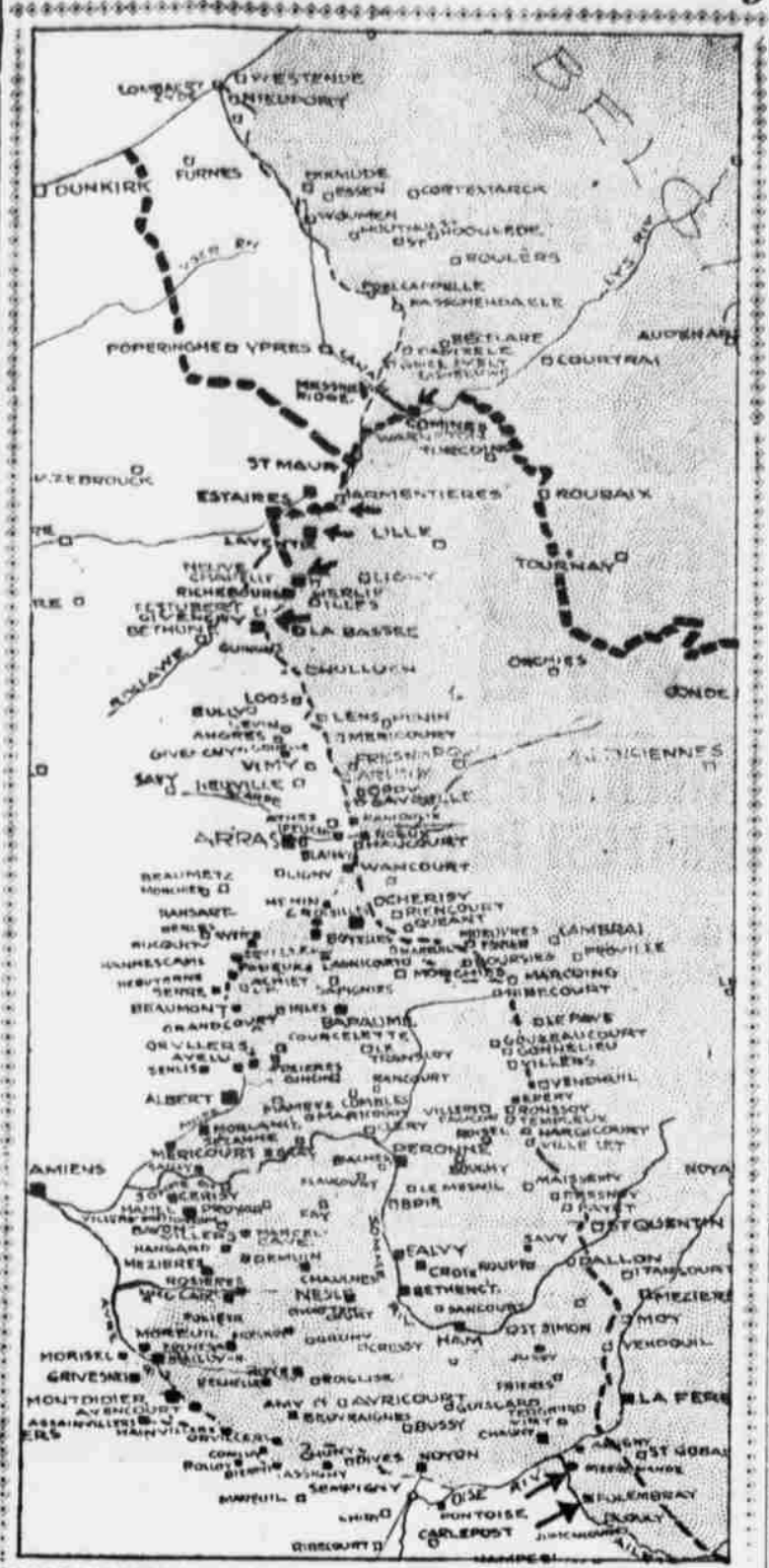
"It was not until it had been in the field for some time that the force was able to get artillery. But as soon as they had it they certainly used it to good advantage.

"In the beginning it was the men who held the enemy back with their bodies."

The sector involved began at the River Somme near Sully-Laurette and extended southwest to about the Luce River.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 10 (by the Associated Press).—The American railway engineers who helped stem the tide of the onrushing Germans during the opening days of the battle fought shoulder to shoulder with

Where the Fighting Is Hottest In Greatest Battle in History



Arrows indicate the points where Germans are trying to break the British northern flank.

were bent upon killing all the Germans possible.

As the first gray enemy wave advanced the American forces let them come until they were within certain range, then opened fire, pouring in a storm of bullets. Gaps appeared in the advancing lines at many places, some of them large, where the machine guns had chewed through. Still the German waves came on, without firing a single shot.

Just advancing. The Americans were unable to understand these tactics, but, nevertheless, were certain that it was a question of slaughtering the enemy or being themselves smothered under the advance. By this time their weapons were so hot that they could not be used effectively and the enemy was close, so that the engineers retired, fighting, took up another position, then turned and began operations again.

By the time the engineers reached a place somewhere near Noyon they were nearly exhausted and almost without equipment. There they were given a chance to rest and re-equip. According to all reports they were entitled to it, for certainly they gave the Germans a generous sample of what the enemy is to expect from the American Army.

390 U. S. TRANSPORTS RUSHING TROOPS TO FRONT IN FRANCE

Assistant Secretary of War Crowell Declares Situation Abroad Will Be Serious for a Long Time for Allied Armies.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—American troops have not gone into battle in Picardy, Acting Secretary of War Crowell announced to the National Conference of American Lecturers.

He added, however, that in the near future Gen. Pershing's men will be actively opposing the Germans. "The situation will be serious for a long time," Mr. Crowell declared. "The Germans have been going well and only heavy rain storms have prevented them from making further progress."

The work of rushing additional troops across the Atlantic continued in full swing today.

By restricting imports, withdrawing ships from the less necessary trade channels, and obtaining neutral tonnage, the United States has put 2,762,605 tons of shipping into service to carry men and munitions to France. Of this 2,365,544 tons are under American registry. There are in all 180 ships, of which 322 are of American registry.

The shipping situation is more favorable than at any time since the nation entered the war. The tonnage includes only a small part of the 500,000 tons of Dutch ships requisitioned. It is believed the 2,900,000 ton mark will be reached when all the Dutch shipping is in use.

To this tonnage will be added the 250,000 tons which Japan has promised this summer, and the ships under construction in this country. Later Japan will add another 200,000 tons or more which is to be built.

New League Will Meet Here Tomorrow.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 10.—It was announced here today that the meeting of the new International Baseball League, scheduled here tomorrow, will be held in New York on Friday.

ROYAL WELCOME IN ENGLAND FOR U. S. BATTLESHIPS

Will Have Part in Great Sea Fight if Germans Venture Out.

LONDON, April 10.—The announcement by Secretary Daniels that American battleships were included in the 150 American war vessels in European waters makes it now possible to say something about our battleship units over here which in the event of a great naval battle would be in it.

Because of Secretary Daniels' desire to maintain secrecy about one of the most splendid events since our participation in the war, to wit, the arrival in European waters of these fine fighting craft and the consequent magnificent reception, even now only by word of mouth has a part of the population in certain sections of the country known anything about the historic welcome accorded these vessels by Britain's sea warriors.

Only through Mr. Daniels' slight reference has the fact been published in the British press that these units are here, whereas our navy men in European waters could have wished nothing better than an effective announcement, and the Secretary had been so advised, for it would have aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

The opinion has been expressed by navy men that it is a bad policy to smother in mystery one of the outstanding features of our participation, especially when a smattering of people over here knew quite well of the vessels' arrival despite the religious zeal of the British officers to respect the desires of the American Secretary of the Navy for secrecy.

The officers and crews of these vessels have been on terms of the closest and warmest acquaintance with the British officers and men.

One noted British Admiral, when asked how the men got along, said the only thing that had in any way interrupted the cordial relations was an outbreak of mumps, and that it was the quarantine which had caused much good-natured raillery.

Certain British cities long since have become accustomed to seeing American sailors. The American Y. M. C. A. Eagle Hut in London is one of their favorite meeting places when off duty. A sign in front of it says: "There's no place like home, but next to that, you'll find this the best." These men seem to find it so.

One of these husky American sailors on being asked how he fared in his stay at the hut said: "You've given me everything I wanted to eat, you've got a big bed and bath, but you forgot one thing—you didn't tuck me in and kiss me good night."

When one motherly American woman with sons in the army heard that she said she would have kissed him good night had she known about it.

The American sailors as well as the soldiers have made a splendid name for themselves by their good deportment in this country.

REVISED PRIORITY LIST FOR INDUSTRIES ISSUED

Precludes Preferential Treatment to Plants Whose Products Are Not Exceptionally Vital.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The War Industries Board today issued a revised priority list under which industries will get coal and railway transportation.

It precludes preferential treatment to any plant which does not have a substantial percentage of products of exceptional importance.

The list is as follows, in order of preference: Aircraft plants, ammunition plants, army and navy armaments and camps, small arm plants, plants engaged in manufacturing chemicals exclusively, coke plants, domestic consumers, plants producing feed, ferro alloys, fertilizers and fire-brick, and plants manufacturing, milling, preparing, refining, preserving and wholesaling.

\$251,890,000 IN WAR TAXES PAID IN EIGHT MONTHS

Total for February Alone \$56,076,000, Internal Revenue Bureau Announces.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—War taxes took from the pockets of the American people \$251,890,000 in February, or \$251,890,000 in the eight months since last July 1. These figures, reported today by the Internal Revenue Bureau, are the tax increases for those periods over the same periods of the year previous, and represent substantially the result of heavier war levies.

Total internal revenue collections in February were \$251,890,000, and since July 1, 1917, \$249,927,900. This is only one-eighth of the \$2,000,000,000 total expected from tax sources, mainly income and excess profits taxes, before next July 1.

That many persons paid their income tax assessments four months before they were due is indicated by collections of \$12,029,000 from this source in February. Corporation income and excess profits tax collections were \$3,375,900.

Bolesheviki Ask Allies About Siberian Situation.

PETERSBURG, April 10.—The Russian Government has wired the Allies asking them to start the Allied expedition to start the Russian expedition on their position on the Far Eastern situation.

GERMAN STAFF WAS CONFIDENT OF SMASHING ALLIED LINES

Expected, by April 6, That British and French Would Be in Retreat Along Entire 500-Mile Front.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 10.—(Associated Press).—Prisoners captured on the Oise front say that the German staff fully expected to reach their objectives on the morning of April 6, counting on superior numbers to overwhelm the French.

Other information from prisoners shows that the Germans expected immensely greater results from their surprise offensive. They not only hoped to push the Allies back from the Somme, but also looked for a general withdrawal all along the front, even far eastward of the line attacked.

German observers, both in the trenches and in sausage balloons, had orders to keep a sharp lookout for signs of a French retreat and report them to the staff. They were told to watch for burning villages and supply dumps, and were surprised when they saw nothing of the kind.

Still other prisoners, who have recently come from the Russian front, assert that the German authorities were profoundly disappointed concerning Russia.

KHARKOV TAKEN BY THE GERMANS AND UKRAINIANS

Landing of Japanese at Vladivostok Protested by Soviets.

LONDON, April 10.—The Bolshevik Government announced that it has received news that the Germans and Ukrainians have occupied Kharkov, according to a Reuters dispatch from Petrograd. Kharkov is 400 miles south of Moscow and is the furthest point east yet reached by the Germans.

Soviets Protest Against Landing of Japanese

MOSCOW, April 10 (by the Associated Press).—A protest against the landing of Japanese armed forces at Vladivostok has been sent to the Japanese Consul there by a committee representing the All-Siberian Soviets.

The protest says the act of "indignation among the Russian masses caused by the landing has been intensified by the statement issued by Admiral Kato, the Japanese commander. It is denied that Japanese in Vladivostok are in danger, and the declaration is made that the landing is an interference in domestic affairs, similar to the Japanese participation in the civil war at Blagovieshchensk, in the Amur Province, where the Japanese are charged with having taken up arms against the authority of the Soviet.

Leon Trotsky, former Foreign Minister, has been appointed Joint Minister of War and Marine. He has been acting as Minister of War since the Government was removed to Moscow.

Russia's national flag henceforward will be red, with the inscription "Rossiyskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika" (Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic). This was decided upon today in a resolution passed unanimously by the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian Soviets.

Chairman Sverdloff, proposing the resolution, said it was imperative to decide the question of the flag immediately as "the Russian flag will have to wave over the embassies in Berlin and Vienna and we cannot have the old tricolor, so I think it most proper to adopt the red flag under which we fought and gained victory."

SIXTEEN BRITISH AIRMEN ARE LOST IN HEAVY MIST

LONDON, April 10.—Perry Robinson, writing to the Daily News Monday, sent the following despatch from British correspondents' headquarters: Day before yesterday (Saturday) was a bad day in the air, when sixteen of our machines failed to return. We have had the same thing before during Flanders fighting on a somewhat similar scale. In the early part of the day the visibility was good and the air perfectly clear up to 4,000 feet and more. Then suddenly a mist came driving before a rising westerly wind, making the whole air dense down to within 400 feet of the ground.

Leading their way and buffeting against wind which rose to a gale, our men came straggling in some hours after they were due, and sixteen did not come back at all that day. Only a few days before, however, when somewhat similar conditions occurred, out of thirteen who failed to return the first day, five afterward came in, having landed at remote spots where they could not communicate with their commands.

12,000 MORE MEN CALLED.

Additional Quota Will Start for Training Camps April 20.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Twelve thousand selective service men, in addition to the 150,000 already called, will be called to start for training camps on April 20, Provost Marshal Crowder today announced.

SEIZED, SAYS HE'S VICTIM OF SHELL SHOCK IN WAR

Man Picked Up for Loitering Declares He Was Sent Home After Serving With Old 69th.

A man giving the name of Michael F. Schroppe, of No. 755 Second Avenue, Astoria, was held today charged with disorderly conduct by Magistrate Simms in the West Side Police Court until his story of having been discharged as a sergeant of the 168th (old 69th) Regiment because of shell shock can be verified by the police.

Schroppe was arrested at 1:30 this morning in Riverside Park, charged with loitering by Policeman Bowden. The policeman had observed him earlier in the evening and at that time he wore the uniform of a sergeant. When arrested he was in civilian attire. He said in court that he was not always in his right mind since experiencing the shell shock in France. He said that he had applied for re-enlistment in the new 12th Regiment, from which he had transferred to the 69th. He also told the court that 69 of his comrades had been shocked at the same time and that he, with many of them, after lying in a base hospital in France, was sent back to New York.

Capt. George A. Daly, of Company 1 of the 12th Regiment, said that he remembered Schroppe as having been with him at the Mexican border and that when he applied a few days ago for re-enlistment he did not have his discharge papers with him and so was refused.

SINN FEIN AGENT GETS YEAR IN PRISON

Court Lenient With Thomas Welsh Because He Was Not a Principal.

Thomas Welsh, twenty-two years old, Sinn Fein agent convicted of bringing Sinn Fein propaganda into the United States, was today sentenced to one year and one day in the Federal prison at Atlanta by Judge A. N. Hand. "This is a serious offense," said Judge Hand, "but as it has been shown you were merely an agent and not a principal I will make the sentence as lenient as possible."

Martin Conboy counsel for the accused, made a plea for him on account of his age. Welsh was a sailor on the Celtic when arrested last November. The communication he brought from Ireland to this country told of plans being made for another uprising. It was addressed to no one in particular. The technical charge against Welsh was that he violated the trading with the enemy act.

A city employee who was charged with the care of the municipal archives and was unattended during the three years of bombardment was killed by a shell just as he was leaving the town, after the archives had been removed.

PARIS, April 10.—The civilian population of the city of Arras has been removed. For more than three years the city, before the war a town of some 25,000 inhabitants, held out under most continuous bombardments by the enemy's big guns. It is situated on the Scarpe, just behind the northern end of the main battle front.

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SHELLED THREE YEARS, CIVILIANS QUIT ARRAS

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PERSONALS.

GEORGE A. BELL—George, not your letter, Ida is at 431 Cooper st., Ulica, N. Y. 100 there. Mother.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—A small seal ring, Tuesday evening, on 52d st. between Lexington and 6th sts. Reward offered. Return to B. D. C. 108 E. 62d.

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RUYSDAEL AND LAMPE EXONERATED IN N. Y. A. C.

Charges of Pro-Germanism Declared Unfounded and Both Are Reinstated to Membership.

At an inquiry last night before the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club into charges of un-Americanism against Basil Ruysdael, grand opera singer, and Henry Lampe, former immigration agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, both members were exonerated and reinstated.

The hearing began at 8 P. M. and lasted until early this morning. After the action of the board Ruysdael stated that he would instruct his attorney to withdraw the \$50,000 suit against Robert Wold for defamation of character and formally withdrew counter-charges instituted in the club.

Upon petition signed by 200 members a special meeting was called for next Monday night at 8 o'clock for the purpose of discussing what steps are to be taken regarding pro-German and enemy alien members.

The decision of the Board of Governors completely eliminates the stigma cast upon the two members some time ago, when charges and counter charges of pro-Germanism were made.

PARIS SCHOOLS DEFY GUN.

Attendance at Reopening Only 5 Per Cent. Below Normal.

PARIS, April 10.—The attendance at the Paris schools, which were reopened yesterday after the Easter holidays, was only 5 per cent. below normal, in spite of the menace of bombardment from the German long range guns.

Spacious shelters have been chosen in the vicinity of most of the schools where the children will be transferred in circumstances make such action necessary.

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